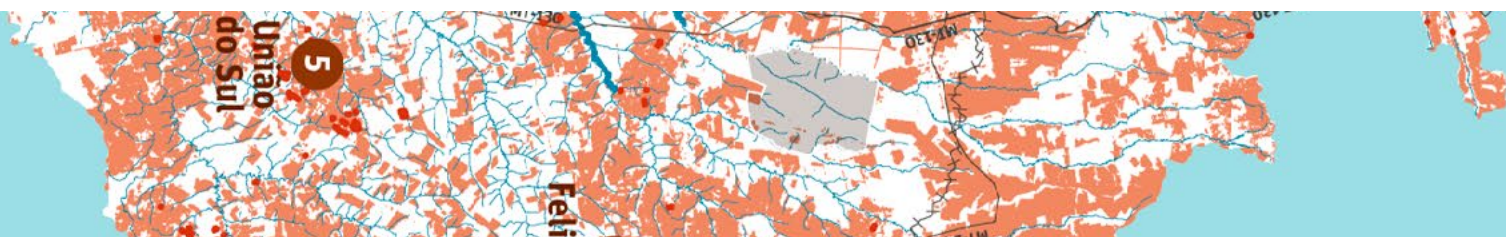


SIRAD~~X~~ _____
NOV-DEC
_____ 2020

DEFORESTATION
REPORT FOR THE
XINGU BASIN **Nº 22**
*Near real-time deforestation
radar monitoring system*



8.298 ha

deforested in November

15.374 ha

deforested in December

 **23%**

*increase in deforestation
compared to the last two months*

Watch in near real-time the deforestation polygons at the Xingu Observatory:
<https://www.xingumais.org.br/observatorios/degradacao>

Sign up to receive the SIRAD X deforestation alerts published each month. Write us an e-mail at deolhonoxingu@xingumais.org.br

The SIRAD X Report is published every two months at the Xingu+ Network Platform (www.xingumais.org.br)

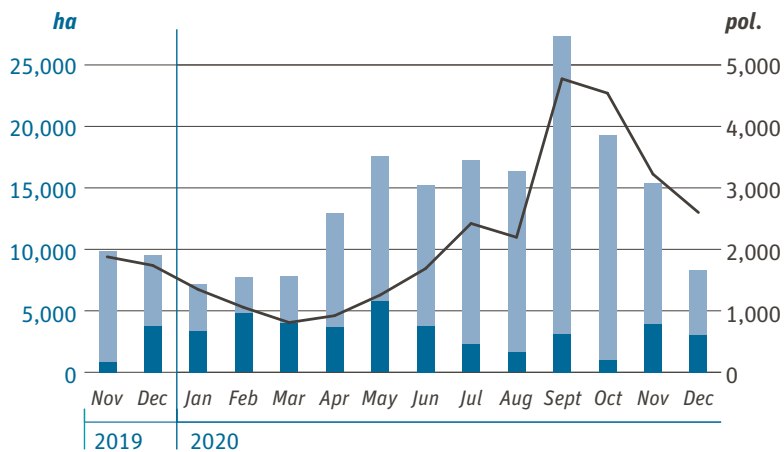
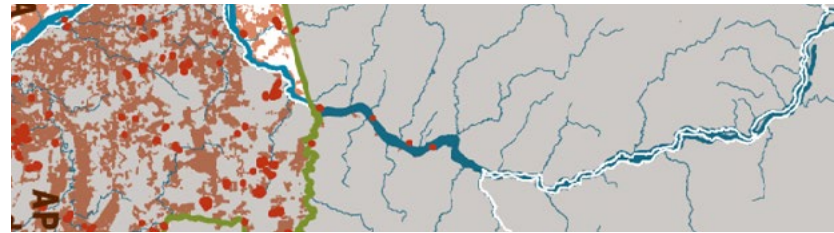
Latest shapefiles and reports are available at <http://bit.ly/SIRADX>

1

INTRODUCTION & RESULTS

23,672

ha were deforested in the last two months, 23% more than the same periodo in 2019

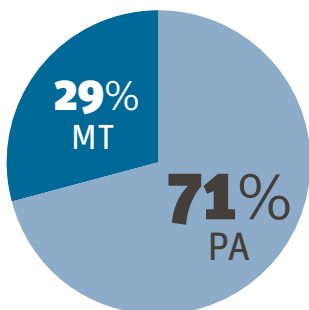


23,672 HA OF FOREST WERE DEFORESTED IN NOVEMBER and December 2020, equivalent to the size of the city of Cuiabá (MT) and 23% more than the rate detected in the same period last year.

With the arrival of the rainy season, deforestation in the last two months of the year fell by half compared to the previous two months (Sept-Oct), when deforestation rates reached record levels since January 2018.

Pará concentrated 71% of deforestation in the basin, with 16,731 hectares deforested (61% less than the total detected between September and October). In Mato Grosso, deforestation increased by 68% in relation to the previous two months.

Number of polygons
Deforested area in PA
Deforested area in MT



Deforestation detected in November and December 2020 in the Xingu basin per state

2

MUNICIPALITIES

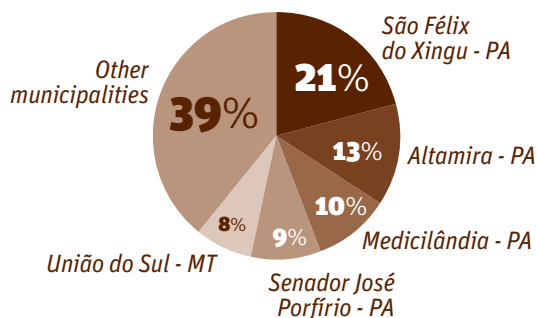
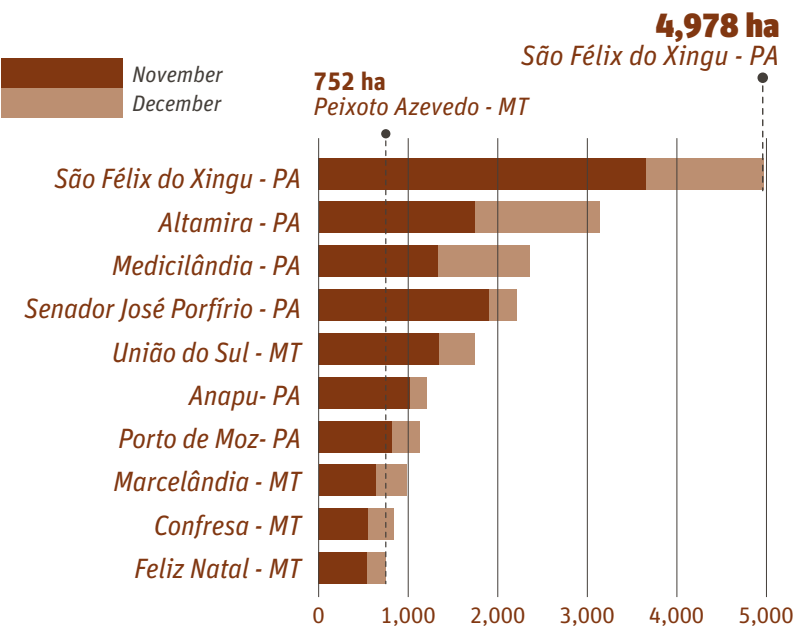
68%
of deforestation in São Félix do Xingu occurred within **Protected Areas**



FOUR OF THE TEN MOST DEFORESTED MUNICIPALITIES in November and December are in the Pará portion of the basin, and together they account for 54% of all deforestation. São Félix do Xingu, first place in the ranking, had almost 5,000 hectares of forest cleared, of which 68% occurred within Protected Areas.

In Mato Grosso, União do Sul was the most deforested municipality with 1,742 ha. Marcelândia, in second place, had 982 ha deforested. Both municipalities are in the Manissauá-Miçu sub-basin, where there are more than 3,000 springs that give rise to 13,000 km of rivers that flow into the Xingu. In total, 4,205 hectares were deforested in this sub-basin, which represents 61% of the deforestation detected in Mato Grosso.

In addition to the increase in deforestation in the Mato Grosso portion of the basin, it is concerning that 68% of the deforested areas were opened illegally.

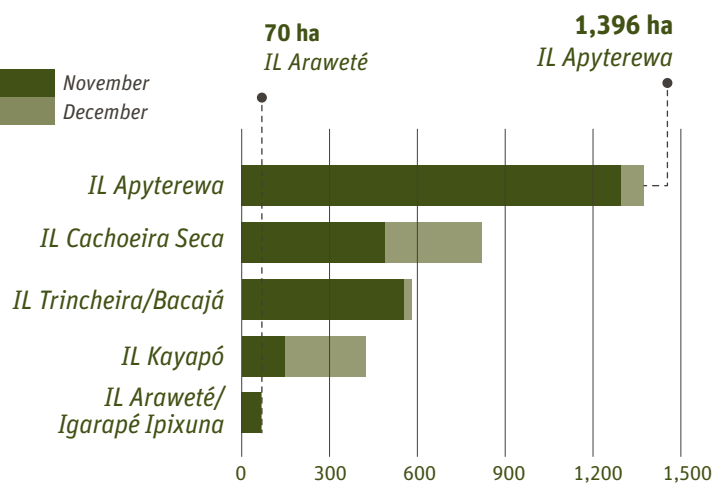


3

INDIGENOUS LANDS

283 ha

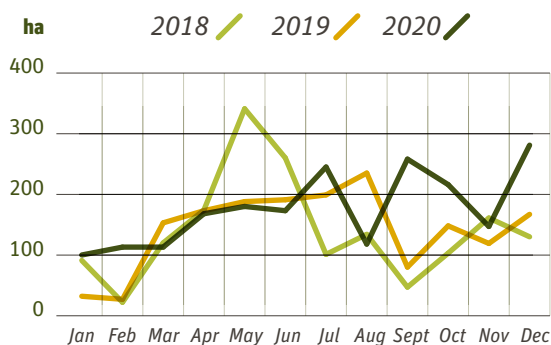
In December alone, 283 ha were deforested in the **Kayapó IL** due to illegal mining



3,519 HA WERE DEFORESTED ON INDIGENOUS LANDS in the basin in November and December, a drop of 45% over the previous two months, which can be explained by the rainy season that hamper the continuity of illegal activities. Despite the reduction in deforestation and the carrying out of inspection operations, the Apyterewa and Trancheira Bacajá ILs remain among the most deforested in the region.

The Kayapó IL draws attention due to the increase in deforestation rates in its territory: in December alone, 283 hectares were destroyed due to illegal mining. This rate is the second highest in this IL since May 2018, when 343 ha were deforested. The newly opened areas are distributed in the northeastern region, on the banks of the Branco river and its tributaries, in the east in the Trairão river and, in the southeastern region, along the banks of the Fresco and Arraias rivers, all tributaries of the Xingu river.

Deforestation the the Kayapó IL

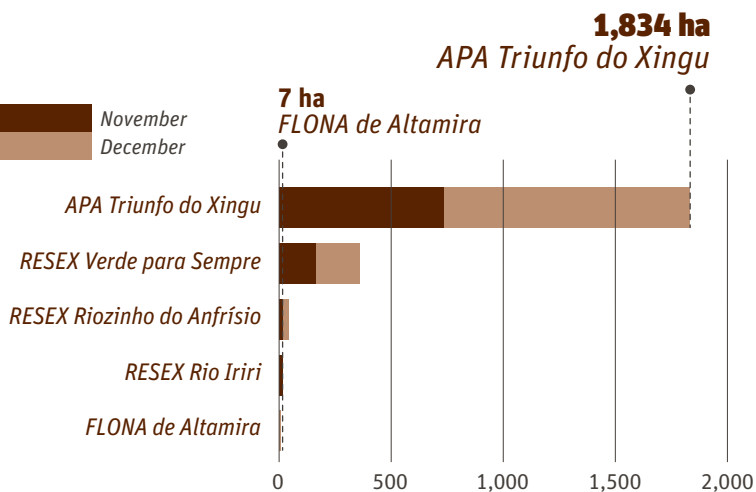


4

CONSERVATION UNITS

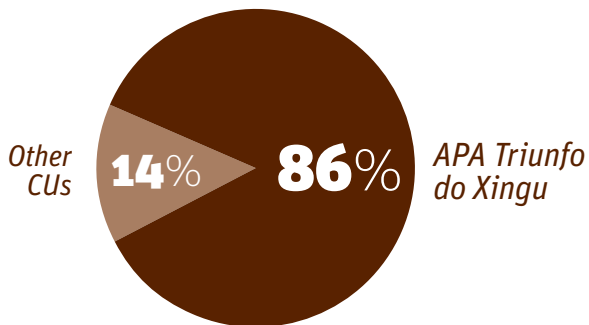
86%

of deforestation in CUs occurred at **APA Triunfo do Xingu**



IN THE CONSERVATION UNITS OF THE BASIN, there was a 74% reduction compared to the previous two months. In total, 3,240 ha were deforested, 86% happened in the APA Triunfo do Xingu, the leader in deforestation among all Protected Areas in 2020. Between January and December of last year, more than 31,700 hectares were deforested in APA due to land grabbing and illegal occupation, putting pressure on neighboring Conservation Units, such as Parna da Serra do Pardo and Esec da Terra do Meio, both in a more restrictive category.

In second place in the ranking is Resex Verde para Sempre with 359 ha of deforestation detected in November and December. Deforestation associated with livestock in this CU has increased as political pressure also increases to regularize livestock activity in Resex.



5

CRITICAL AREA

TI CACHOEIRA SECA.

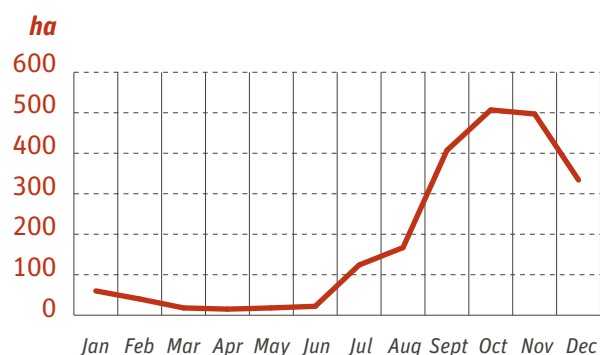
Critical Area

With the withdrawal of the Ibama inspection base, deforestation in the Cachoeira Seca IL increased

IN 2019, THE CACHOEIRA SECA IL, in southeastern Pará, was the leader in deforestation with 7,900 hectares of forest destroyed by illegal invaders and loggers - an increase of 41% compared to 2018.

In 2020 deforestation decreased between January and August 2020, with 173 hectares detected in the IL and a reduction of 85% compared to the same period in 2019. This reduction is believed to be a result of Ibama installing an inspection base very close to the IL, allowing for successive operations to combat deforestation. These operations took place in the region from April 2020.

Deforestation in the Cachoeira Seca IL (2020)

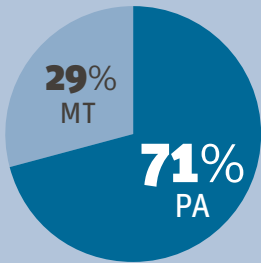


However, as of September, with the removal of Ibama's inspection base from the IL, deforestation increased significantly and from September to December 1,744 ha were cut, an increase of 276% over the first 8 months of the year.

With the advancement of new fronts, deforestation in Cachoeira Seca, which was previously concentrated on its northern border and in the eastern region, is now distributed in almost the entire indigenous territory. The effect of inspections at the beginning of 2020 shows the effectiveness of comprehensive and permanent protection actions in territories that are under continuous pressure from illegal activities.

23,672

ha were deforested
in the Xingu river basin



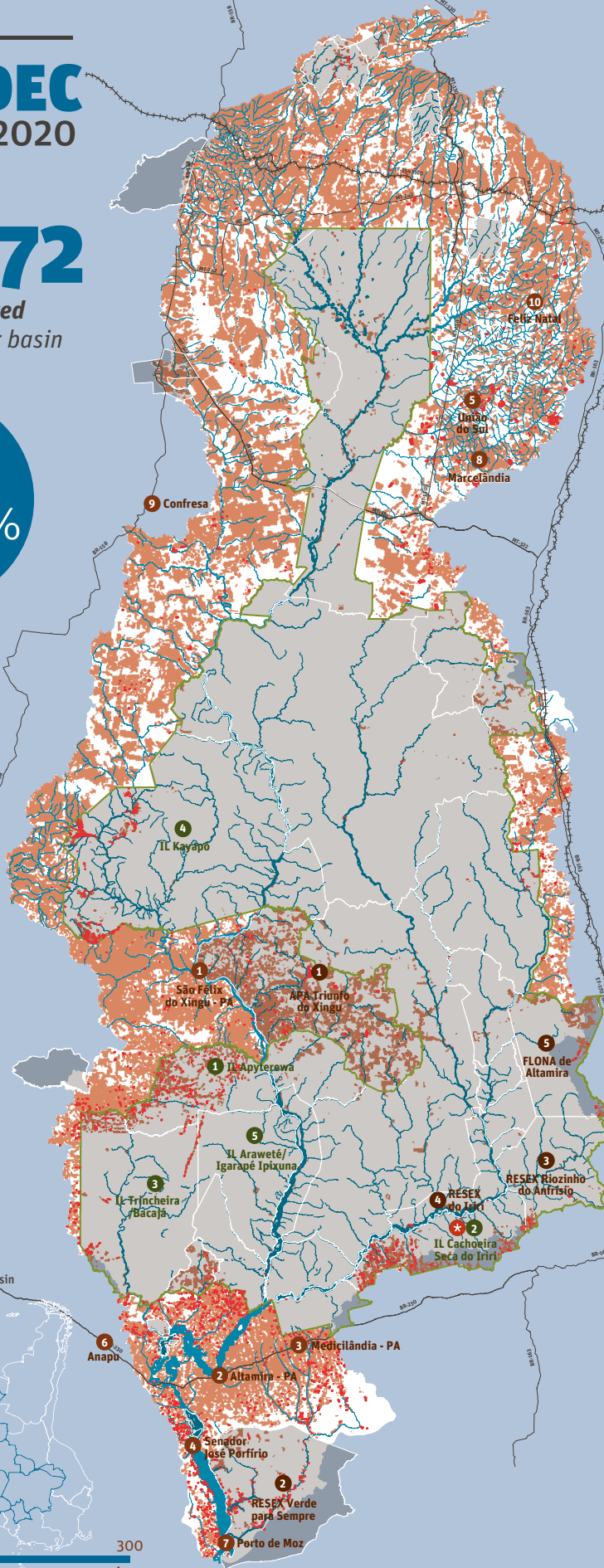
ALERT

Deforestation in the the Cachoeira Seca IL rises again after removal of the Ibama inspection base

- deforestation in Nov. - Dec. 2020
- accumulated deforestation until December 2019
- Xingu Socio-environmental diversity corridor
- protected areas
- ✳ critical areas
- ~ water bodies
- Xingu river hydrographic basin



on this link you access more information



1 MUNICIPALITIES

23,672 hectares deforested

68% of deforestation in São Félix do Xingu occurred within Protected Areas

- 1 ● São Félix do Xingu - PA
4,978 ha
- 2 ● Altamira - PA
3,140 ha
- 3 ● Medicilândia - PA
2,363 ha
- 4 ● Senador José Porfírio - PA
2,209 ha
- 5 ● União do Sul - MT
1,742 ha
- 6 ● Anapu - PA
1,203 ha
- 7 ● Porto de Moz - PA
1,127 ha
- 8 ● Marcelândia - MT
982 ha
- 9 ● Confresa - MT
836 ha
- 10 ● Feliz Natal - MT
752 ha

2 I.L.(INDIGENOUS LANDS)

3,519 hectares deforested

In December, deforestation increases in the Kayapó IL

- 1 ● TI Apyterewa
1,396 ha
- 2 ● TI Cachoeira Seca
830 ha
- 3 ● TI Trincheira/Bacajá
592 ha
- 4 ● TI Kayapó
432 ha
- 5 ● TI Araweté/Igarapé Ipixuna
70 ha

3 C.U.(CONSERVATION UNITS)

3,240 hectares deforested

31% more than the same period last year

- 1 ● APA Triunfo do Xingu
1,834 ha
- 2 ● RESEX Verde para Sempre
359 ha
- 3 ● RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio
41 ha
- 4 ● RESEX Rio Iriri
15 ha
- 5 ● FLONA de Altamira
7 ha